

# The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. L No. 52.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 22, 1908.

50c. a Year.

## LABOR FEDERATION SEPARATES THE WORKERS

### Dastardly Work of "Labor Leaders" in Organizing Scab Unions

The American Federation of Labor! The American Federation of Labor! The American Federation of Labor!

These are synonyms. Simply the different names of a so-called labor organization that is ostensibly formed to protect the interests of the workers that compose its membership; and if there was any excuse for its existence it would be to organize the working class and thereby do all in its power to better the conditions of the working people.

But the American Federation of Labor, with its numerous aliases, is an obsolete organization; it is utterly incapable as a labor organization of meeting the requirements of present conditions.

"Federation of Labor" should really mean, that its members are organized for mutual support and to resist the efforts of the employing class when they attempt to lower the standard of living, not only of its own members, but of the working class in general; and in the meantime continually strive to organize the workers who are not organized. Not only that, but "Federation of Labor" should mean that the main object of such an organization is to emancipate the working class from economic servitude, to give the producers of wealth the product of their labor.

But in reality what do we find the American Federation of Labor doing? What has it done?

Look at its record.

The American Federation of Labor pretends to condemn "scabbing." Yet what does the history of the American Federation of Labor show?

The history of the American Federation of Labor shows that time and time again it has scabbed upon itself. The instances are too numerous to mention, where one union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor has scabbed upon another union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. One set of workers belonging to the American Federation of Labor following a certain trade, work of scab industry, go on strike for better conditions, or are locked out by the bosses; but other workers, also members of the American Federation of Labor, engaged in various other trades in the same industry, in the same shop, factory building, etc., remain at work, thereby helping the bosses to defeat their fellow workers and fellow unionists.

Is not this scabbing?

The American Federation of Labor carpenters have built barracks to house scabs and barricades to protect scabs.

American Federation of Labor teamsters have hauled provisions, clothing, bedding, etc., for the benefit of scabs.

And those American Federation of Labor men call themselves union working men!

No! They are not union working men. Union working men cannot be traitors to their class.

Not only has the American Federation of Labor repeatedly scabbed upon itself, but it has scabbed on other labor organizations.

Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor breeds dissension amongst the working class, for it strives to divide the working class into castes; namely, the "Aristocracy of Labor," with its various degrees, which includes "skilled" laborers and the so-called unskilled laborers, which the "would be aristocrats" of labor prefer to call the "common class of labor."

But modern industrial development tends to bring all classes of labor to an equal level. The skilled worker who is a pure (?) and simpler, by his actions insists that he is a superior human being to the common laborer.

The question may be asked. How? Well he wants certain wages for his labor, but he would consider it presumptuous for the mere common laborer to ask for the same wages, thereby showing that the standard of living he wants, in his opinion, the common laborer is not entitled to.

The so-called "aristocrat of labor" persists that he and his family, if he has one, should have a better living than the common laborer, his wife and family.

We also find that there are other pure and simple so-called labor organizations not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, such as locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, conductors, brakemen, switchmen, etc., that subvert their manhood by aiding the masters to help defeat the workers.

Union locomotive engineers run trains loaded with scabs, with the assistance of so-called other union men, such as conductors, brakemen, switchmen, etc.

All pure and simple labor organizations teach the working class that there is an identity of interest between capital and labor.

Yet why are the members of those unions constantly engaged in conflict with their masters?

But those pure and simple labor unions (more simple than pure), being organized on craft lines, make themselves an easy prey for the bosses, for when one

craft goes on strike the other crafts remain at work—SCABBING!

That is craft unionism, appropriately named.

In contradistinction to "craft unionism," the Industrial Workers of the World is organized on industrial lines.

If the workers were organized in the Industrial Workers of the World, should a strike or lockout be declared in any department of any one industry, the workers engaged in that department, in that industry, or all industries, if necessary, would cease work.

The Industrial Workers of the World maintain that in the struggles between the master class and the working class, no matter what the disputes are settled there is always dissatisfaction.

At a recent convention of the building trades of California over a ton of material was exhibited, and the discussion lasted several days in a controversy between the Lathers' Union and the Structural Iron Workers' Union as to which union was entitled to put on metal lathing.

The decision was given in favor of the Structural Iron Workers. That means that the lathers can only work where wood laths are used, and metal lathing is fast superseding wood lathing, so what will become of so-called trade of the lathers is easy to see.

At the same convention a dispute between the Bricklayers' Union and the Tile Setters' Union caused considerable animosity. The quarrel was over the question which union was entitled to set tiles on the outside of buildings.

The tile setters won out, and as a consequence the Bricklayers' Union have withdrawn from the Building Trades Council and are in open revolt.

This is the second defeat the bricklayers have suffered in jurisdictional squabbles within a short time, and consequently they are really sore.

The last wrangle the bricklayers engaged in was with the Concrete Workers' Union, and the bricklayers lost.

Reinforced concrete is being largely used in the construction of modern buildings, and as a result the bricklaying trade suffers to that extent.

So between the concrete workers and the tile setters the bricklayers are getting hard hit.

They can foresee their aristocratic trade vanishing.

The bricklayers are making all kinds of charges against the president of the building trades, the well-known labor faker, P. H. McCarthy, and others of his ilk. P. H. McCarthy's record in the labor movement as a scab herder is well known. He has organized, time and time again, unions to scab on other unions that were on strike, and his last achievement in his special line of business was when the members of Electrical Workers No. 6 were getting six dollars a day, and because they refused at P. H. McCarthy's command to work for five dollars a day, he called a strike of all unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council, whose members were working on buildings where any members of Electrical Workers No. 6 were employed, and he organized such a strike that members worked for five dollars a day, and the other union men went back to work with the members of this scab union!

As an illustration of how strikes are conducted by the pure and simple unions, and proving how they scab on each other, the strike of the street car men here in San Francisco is a good example.

When the street car men went out on strike union locomotive engineers transported the scabs, with the aid of union firemen, union conductors, union brakemen, union switchmen and union telegraph operators. Union carpenters built barracks for the scabs, and union electricians furnished power to enable the scabs to run the street cars, union bakers made bread for the scabs, union butchers supplied meat for the scabs, and union teamsters hauled bedding, clothing and all kinds of provisions for the scabs!

The street cars are running as usual, and one would never think there was a strike on of street car men.

In fact, the general opinion is that the strike is over, and practically it is, although not officially declared off, and present indications are that there is no prospect of the San Francisco Street Car Men's Union by the time the strike committee wake up and declare the strike off.

The Iron Trades Council is also whining. John W. Sweeney, president of the Iron Trades Council, who, by the way, is also president of the San Francisco Labor Council as well as national organizer of the patternmakers, recently declared that members of the Iron

Workers' Union, affiliated with the Building Trades Council of San Francisco, but not affiliated with the Iron Trades Council, are handling "unfair work—in plainer terms, they are scabbing, inasmuch as the steel used in the framework of certain large buildings now in course of construction in this city is made, according to the president of the Iron Trades Council, by non-union boycotted firms."

One of those buildings—the Phelan building—in which the scab-made steel was used, the framework is completed. The work was done by union structural iron workers, although they knew it was scab-made steel. They were handling Of course other union men will finish that building and will also complete the other buildings in which according to the unions scab-made steel is being used.

And so it is always down or up along the line among these rotten, graft-ridden, pure and simple craft unions, that they are continually fighting among themselves, accusing each other of scabbing, etc., while the labor fakers and scabbers, and hurling all kinds of charges against each other, and very evidently they know each other intimately, for they all speak the TRUTH.

Hard times have reached the Pacific coast, and there are several thousands of men out of work in every city on the Pacific coast.

At present there are at a conservative estimate over forty thousand wage slaves unemployed in San Francisco and San Francisco is considered one of the best places in the country at present. There are hundreds of homeless men roaming the streets all night in this city seeking some place to sleep, and many of them are in places, where they may lay down to try and get a few hours rest.

The "bread line"—a symbol of working class prosperity—is seen on the streets of San Francisco.

In one place, where the jobs wage slaves had to congregate before 5 a. m. every morning where "greasy, lukewarm water," which the dispensers of same call "coffee," is doled out with a few drops of sugar, and the jobs wage slaves waiting through, provided there is enough to go around. A similar kind of "greasy fluid" is termed "soup."

A meeting of the Organized Labor Protective League was held in Watson's Pavilion, this city on Sunday, February 9th. This pseudo organization with its misleading title is supposed to be organized for the purpose of ameliorating the conditions of the unemployed by putting them to work.

The meeting was an insult to the working class. One of the speakers, Dr. W. C. Rucker, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, advised the unemployed to get a job.

John W. Sweeney, president of the Iron Council, also president of the San Francisco Labor Council, advised the working people of San Francisco to boycott goods made in the eastern part or any other part of this country when the same can be produced in San Francisco.

As far as John W. Sweeney is concerned, the working people of any other part of the United States can starve.

Yet this same John W. Sweeney is a prominent leader in a so-called labor organization—the American Federation of Labor—and the organization tries to delude the workers that they stand for the interests of the working class.

Working men and working women, judge this organization and judge its leaders and members, not by what they claim to be, but judge them by their actions.

At the same meeting another prominent leader of a pure and simple so-called labor organization, A. J. Gallia, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, made the dire threat that if the employers would not furnish work for the unemployed, the working class would withdraw all of its money from the banks, and thereby the working class would be enabled to get the employing class to quote a descriptive phrase—"on the bum!"

Such silly rot emanating from a man who poses as a labor leader proves that he is either a fool or a knave.

The Industrial Workers of the World stands for the solidarity of labor the world over.

The Industrial Workers of the World does not want one section of the working class to benefit at the expense of another section of the working class.

The Industrial Workers of the World stands for the working class, not for part of the working class.

The Industrial Workers of the World, being composed of class-conscious militant wage workers, is the only organization that stands for the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery.

Working men and working women, do your duty!

The Industrial Workers of the World is waging your fight—the fight of the working class.

Your help is needed to emancipate the working class.

Join the union of your CLASS—the Industrial Workers of the World.

D. T. MURPHY.  
San Francisco, Cal.

**Agricultural Workers**

After having read the article on organization of agricultural and lumber workers in the general secretary's report to the second annual convention we have been instructed to make the following recommendations:

That the general secretary send out a circular letter to Pacific coast locals of the I. W. W. pointing out the fact that employment can be secured by I. W. W. men in lumber camps during the summer months, and in the orange belts of southern California during the winter months.

We think that by the co-operation of the lumber locals and the agricultural workers we can organize the agriculture and lumber industry, which are the basic industries of the Pacific coast.

We think that too much energy is being wasted by I. W. W. men in the Pacific coast towns, which are the strongholds of the A. F. of L. guilds. Many of our members have worked in the two industries for several years. We would like the address of all Pacific locals on a typewriter sheet, in order to enlighten them on the conditions prevailing in the lumber and agricultural industries, and can give you the information.

Wages are \$2 per day for orange pickers by the day work of nine hours. Labor about packing houses, \$2 a day, except the girls, who work piece work. Your cabins for batching, from \$2 per month up. Meals are 15 cents and up; room rent (furnished), \$1.50 per week. Winter season runs from January to June; besides there are several short seasons in Porterville, Corvina and Linsey. This winter lots of men are out of work here. Former winter seasons have been better. We believe that all locals should furnish free literature to voluntary organizers.

We hope that this letter may be the means of starting a systematic constructive propaganda.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Rec. Sec'y.  
JOHN PANCNER, Fin. Sec'y.

**Propaganda in Philadelphia**

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was the speaker at the regular Sunday night meeting of the I. W. W. in Philadelphia, in Philadelphia. Every seat in the hall was taken and extra seats had to be arranged to accommodate those who were anxious to hear the eloquent advocate of industrial unionism.

Miss Flynn's subject was "Socialism from a Woman's Standpoint." She began by stating that there is no difference between the man's standpoint and the woman's, as industrial development had forced the woman into the same position as the man—wage slavery. In the course of her address she rapped the craft unions and the pure and simple political Socialists impartially, and pointed to industrial unionism as the salvation of the workers, the highest and most enlightened expression of Socialism as embodied in the I. W. W. Her points were emphatically applauded throughout the address.

The progress made in Philadelphia is most encouraging. There are now eight locals in that city, the latest acquisition being the Independent Union of French Textile Workers, who, by a unanimous vote, have joined the I. W. W.

**Elizabeth Flynn Lecture Tour**

Arrangements are being made for a tour through the western states to the Pacific coast by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, in the interest of the I. W. W. Local organizations or individuals desiring to engage Fellow Worker Flynn's services are requested to communicate with Vincent St. John, 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, and Karl Rathje, 532 East Fifth Street, Los Angeles, Cal., not later than March 15.

The tour will be through Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Montana, Wyoming. The terms for the lectures will be made known on application.

**To I. W. W. and W. F. M. Locals**

There appears in this last issue of the Miners' Magazine, February 6th, a call for funds for the Mexican defense, signed by F. J. Wheat.

This man F. J. Wheat is not a member of the I. W. W., the W. F. of M. or the Mexican defense committee. Consequently the call is a fake.

All money for the Mexican defense should be sent to Mamie Shea, No. 688 Ruth avenue, Los Angeles, Cal., who is the treasurer of the "Mexican Defense Committee," and the only person authorized to receive funds in this case.

O. W. SEWELL.  
Fin. Sec'y, Local 12, I. W. W.

**Address Wanted**

Will C. A. Mowry, formerly of Newark, Cal., send his present address to this office, as we have letters for him returned from his former address.

## Bakery Workers of Louisville Hold Meeting

A mass meeting of bakery workers of this city was called for Saturday night, February 15, 1908, by Local Union No. 73 of the International Bakers' Union of America. Bakery Workers Local No. 31 of the I. W. W. of this city was invited to attend said mass meeting. I think it will be of great interest to all bakery workers to know how the meeting was conducted.

The editor of the Bakers' Journal, Joseph Schmidt, was the speaker of the evening, and to his credit I must say that his explanation of the present situation and conditions in the baking industry of this country was a success. He explained why all workers in the baking industry, such as helpers, clerks, wagon drivers, etc., should join the International Bakers' Union. He said that the International Bakers' Union is one of the foremost organizations built up on industrial lines of the A. F. of L.

At the end of his speech, which was in German and English, he urged all bakery workers present, and here he included the members of Local No. 31 of the I. W. W. present, to join and affiliate with the International Bakers' Union in general and the Local No. 73 of the I. B. U., in particular.

At the end of this speech the chairman, John Nix, called upon all present not affiliated with Local No. 73 to join.

We of the I. W. W. were not satisfied with this turn of affairs. Fellow Worker J. H. Arnold asked for the floor, but he did not get far when the chairman asked him if he was a bakery worker.

He said no, but as a member of the I. W. W., which does not recognize any craft lines, he asked for the privilege to explain to the bakery workers present the methods and form of organization of the I. W. W. The right was denied him.

Next in turn was Fellow Worker James Doyle of the I. W. W., and he met with the same fate.

The writer of this then asked for the floor, and stated that as he did not criticize the I. W. W., but simply asked all present to join the Local No. 73 as individuals, there was nothing to defend.

Fellow Worker L. Kleinhenz, of Local No. 31, asked for the floor, but was not given the same.

Here the mass meeting was at an end, and general discussion took place in different groups in the hall. Beer and refreshments were served, and some of the German bakers soon gave way to their feelings by starting to sing old German war songs and others.

The undersigned wishes to make a few comments on this mass meeting. The speaker, Joseph Schmidt, took the stand taken by Local No. 31, Bakery Workers, of the I. W. W., as a member of said organization.

Editor Joseph Schmidt objected to this stand, stating that he did not criticize the I. W. W., but simply asked all present to join the Local No. 73 as individuals, there was nothing to defend.

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the history of the labor movement of this country.

Every labor organization has to keep step with the progress made in industrial evolution or step out of the way of progress of the human race.

We will try our best to organize the bakery workers of this city. We feel sorry if we have stood in the way of Local 73, as out of over 100 bakery workers present not one joined the local, and the workers plenty of new faces present, and it is now up to us to explain one side to them in the future.

I would now like to urge the fellow workers in our industry in other localities to do their best to organize the bakery workers in the I. W. W. A circular letter addressed to all bakery workers affiliated with the I. W. W. by Local 31 in support of a plan to raise an organizing fund for that purpose has so far not met with any success to our knowledge. Have you a better suggestion to make? Let us know. What is the matter with Wichita, San Francisco, Hutchinson, Butte, Detroit, etc.? Have they already suffered by the efforts of reaction? Any individual sympathizer can help along.

Comrades, quit hair-splitting. Go into the actual work of organizing on the economic field. Let us have an economic organization built upon correct lines.

EMILE GUTH, Cor. Sec'y.  
Louisville, Ky.

Note.—In the foregoing report of Fellow Worker Guth, Joseph Schmidt, editor of the Bakers' Workers' Journal, is quoted as saying "that he got disgusted with the second convention of the I. W. W. and lost his interest."

As a matter of historic record I wish to state that there was received on January 18, 1905, at headquarters of the "Industrial Union Movement" at Cincinnati, a letter from the said Joseph Schmidt in which he demanded that his name be removed as signer of the Industrial Union manifesto, "because he would not be a party to a plan to start a rival organization against the A. F. of L."

Information of this request was conveyed to the executive committee—Wm. D. Haywood, A. M. Simon, W. L. Hall and Clarence Smith, and the two latter replied that the name should not be taken off, and in case of protests by Schmidt the facts should be made known publicly. This was the reason why Joseph Schmidt is considered a signer of the manifesto, while in reality he separated himself from the industrial union movement two weeks after the signing of the manifesto, and is not, as he now claims, because of his disgust with the second convention of the I. W. W.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN.

**Despotic Political Trust**

Former Governor Frank S. Black, of New York, knows something about capitalist politics; he has been in the game and speaks as one with great experience. This is what he says:

"The present state of the country cannot fail to provoke in thoughtful men a feeling of disquietude. The occurrences of the past few years point too plainly toward a national crisis."

"The decisions of our highest courts are criticised by men who never studied law and by lawyers who never tried a case. Learning has been committed, why not punish it? If those accused are innocent, the oft-repeated accusation is a wicked slander. If they are guilty, their immunity is a national disgrace."

"Prosperity, but yesterday at the flood, has leaked away. Along the banks are furnaces with their fires out and idle railroad trains with workmen sleeping in the cars. And yet Vesuvius still continues to erupt. The torrent of vituperation is still tearing on and the cry of the stricken is filling the land."

"The most tyrannical trust in existence today is the trust in politics. There never has been in the history of the country a baser and more despicable and unscrupulous as that which controls you now. It has already reached that appalling stage where it is sought to fill the highest elective office in the world by executive appointment, without even the safeguard of a confirmation by the senate."

**The Answer is Ready**

The "Answer" of the general executive board of the I. W. W. to an invitation from the officers of the W. F. M. to "re-sign" their positions and join in a "unity" conference, to perpetuate said officers of the W. F. M. in their positions, has been printed in a sixteen-page form and is ready for delivery. Every local organization in the I. W. W., from New York to Nome, Alaska, should insure for this pamphlet the widest distribution possible. Orders will be filled at \$2.50 per 1,000 copies or 30 cents a hundred, charges prepaid.

**The Bound Volume**

The first volume of The Bulletin being completed with this week's paper, a very limited number of the volume, bound in cloth, at \$4 each, can be furnished to those sending their orders at once, with cash. The charge includes free delivery. Not to exceed ten orders can be filled, and the opportunity to secure the bound volume is open to the ten who first get in their orders.

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CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 22, 1938

## THE FEARS OF A POLITICIAN

Mr. Taft, choice of Mr. Roosevelt for president, subject to a ratification by a lot of Mr. Roosevelt's officeholders who expect to retain their jobs under Mr. Taft, affording the country another example of the game of politics as it is played for the deception of the great American voter, is receiving a good deal of attention just now from the intellectual prostitutes of the capitalist press. To the labor movement he is known principally as the original injunction judge. But this is not Taft's only title to distinction. He has a prior claim. Among all the prominent politicians in the country today he has a right to be known as the original opponent of Socialism.

Back in 1894 Taft delivered an address before the law students of the University of Michigan. It was an address that, according to the reports of the time, "went to the root of things." He was then a Federal judge and expressed himself as being greatly disturbed over "a change of sentiment in certain of our people." This change he found in the acceptance "by our people of the doctrines of Socialism," which "make a thoughtful man fear that if the tendency is to grow in popular weight and intensity our boasted constitutional guarantees of property will not be worth the parchment on which they were originally written."

That fear was believed to be well grounded when it was uttered, fourteen years ago. At that time the Socialist sentiment found expression at the ballot box to the extent of less than 30,000 votes. Yet it was sufficient to disturb Judge Taft and make thoughtful men pause over the possible destruction of the "guarantees of property."

After the lapse of fourteen years, during which the Socialist (?) votes have increased from 30,000 to 400,000, the former judge, now prospective president, holds very much the same views and entertains the same fears. Just recently he said: "If the abuses of monopoly and discrimination cannot be restrained, Socialism will triumph and the institution of private property will perish." Mr. Taft is no more disturbed by Socialist votes in 1938 than he was in 1894.

Whether the institution of private property shall perish or persist depends then upon the success which monopolistic masters have in "restraining" themselves—of course, through the political machine of which Taft himself, we are told, will soon be the official head. Since the institution of private property has been built up and is maintained by the owning class largely through the control of men of the Taft breed—that is, by lawyers—it is well for members of the working class to ask themselves if the "next president," as the official head of the political department of capitalism, can restrain the "abuses of monopoly." And it should not be forgotten that the present political representative of capitalism at Washington has signally failed to do what Mr. Taft says must be done if the "institution" is to be preserved.

Mr. Taft is a lawyer, and a lawyer who firmly believes in the institution of private property. He belongs to the property-owning class. In his training and habits of mind he is essentially a defender of that class. If he were not, then he could not be president. Most, if not all, the laws which he has helped to make and administer are laws in the interest of property. They are laws opposed to the interests of those who toil. Law should stand for human rights; Taft makes law stand for property rights. Taft has no such noble conception as that of the poet who said:

"Before the law was written down with parchment or with pen—  
Before the law made property, the moral law made men;  
Law stands for human rights, but when it falls those rights to give,  
Then let law die, my brother, but let human beings live."

Taft will serve the economic masters of the land, just as others have done. The institution of private property—in the essential means of life, the resources, tools and opportunities of employment—will perish by no act of the Roosevelt or Tafts. Under their administration of the political agencies of capitalism it will rather gain extension of its lease of power in efforts to deceive the workers with false ideas of free government. Taft will not be president in the interest of human rights and the class which creates wealth by the expenditure of its labor power, but in the interest of the dominant economic class and of private property. So long as the working class is dependent on the present owners of productive capital for a job and a living, so long will that class be economically impotent. When the workers shall put life and opportunity to live above statute books and parchments and organize to control for their own use the means of life and opportunity, they will succeed, and with their success Socialism triumphs. Industrial organization, not votes, will disturb the class served by Mr. Taft.

## AN AGENT OF THE CAPITALISTS

The great mass of Americans are victims of the delusion that all the autocrats in the world live in Russia, or other "foreign" parts, and that the United States is free from that species of rulers. The notion is, of course, as silly as most political ideas entertained by the money-grubbing descendants of the Pilgrim fathers, who have in their quest for wealth departed as far from the ideals of some of their forebears as it is possible to go and still preserve any resemblance to free government. The average American who traces his lineage back to revolutionary days is oblivious to the fact that in the American system of government there has developed an autocrat who wields a power unapproached by that of scarcely any single individual in the world. We refer to the speaker of the house of representatives. Occupying a position to which he is not chosen by the people, he is the tool of the great syndicates, trusts and combines which control the country's industries. These capitalist combines, through a political department maintained by them to conserve their economic power, select from among the representatives elected "by the people" a speaker who can be depended upon to safeguard their interests. The result is that the speaker is the man depended upon to see to it that no legislation inimical to capitalist interests is allowed to pass. His election is invariably nothing more than a ratification of the choice made by the masters of the "system"; it is nothing more nor less than the economic power of a class in control of the speaker, who, in turn, controls the acts of the supposedly popular branch of government. The trusts, combines and syndicates are behind and around the speaker's chair; they are in the committee rooms wherever economic questions are discussed; they follow a measure from its inception to its triumph (if it serves their interests) and to its death if it is against them. And in the regulation of the whole matter of framing up bills the speaker is the supervisor and autocrat.

The working class interest in this situation—the economic power behind politics—should be aroused by the statement of the fact that the present speaker regards the workers as "fools" and always has the knife out for any measure favoring of working class interests. He reflects the mind of those who made him. The country affords no stronger proof that economic power dominates political institutions than this spectacle of the speaker of the house, representing capital, clothed with the power to frustrate the will of the men whose economic and political impotency he laughs at. It is up to the workers to organize in the industrial field in a manner so effective that they will be able to dominate the economic power of their present masters and put the political kibosh on the congressional autocrat. To attempt the latter without thorough economic organization, powerful enough to control the industries of the land, is to invite failure. Hence, the I. W. W. organizes the workers to control the mill, mine, factory, workshop and transportation service. The secret of the speaker's power is the support of those who control the economic resources of the country.

## An Appeal to the Old Guard of Frisco

Get busy, workers! It is now nine months since the writer left Frisco. He has returned hoping to see the old guard at the post, as in the days gone by; but to his sorrow he finds that most of the veterans of No. 173 have allowed themselves, for one reason or another, to drop out.

Strange to say, the majority seem to have grown weary of the fight, while others have allowed themselves to drift away from the firing line, due to the unavoidable internal strife in the ranks.

This is an appeal to you to "wipe the slate clean," and once more take your place in the ranks of the only bona-fide working-class organization in the land. To those who have grown weary of the struggle, this is an appeal to regain courage and hope, and once more take your place in the ranks. For nine months the writer has traveled a good deal of the western part of the country, and to those who have grown weary of the struggle, the fact is that the only organization that is up and doing in the revolutionary work is the I. W. W., the organization of our class.

It is to this organization that the thousands of wage slaves are giving their ear.

Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, and all industrial centers where slavery reigns supreme, the I. W. W. is to be found ever holding aloft the banner of discontent, maintaining reading rooms for the benefit of our class, notwithstanding the opposition of all the powers of the master class. What does it mean? It speaks volumes and justifies the existence of the I. W. W. in this world of discontent.

If you read The Industrial Union Bulletin you have noticed how thousands of discontented members of our class are asking to be organized in this revolutionary organization of labor.

The shoe workers, for years held in bondage in the bosses' unions, such as Tobin's boot and shoe workers' union, are revolting against the damnable despotism and treachery of the misleaders of labor. The tile workers are rebelling against the king strike-breaker, John Golden, president of the textile union of the F. of L. The longshore and dockworkers are refusing to lend an ear to John O'Keefe. Coal miners are everywhere snapping their chains of check-off and contracts that bind the limbs and destroy the hopes of men. All look to the I. W. W. as the only ray of hope.

These men, women and children need the support of men who have called upon them to revolt. You, old members of this organization, in the days gone by, called on these victims of wage slavery to break "the chains that round the body clog." It is very little trouble to be a soldier in a dress parade, or when the enemy lays low. When the enemy centers his

One thing observed by organizers of the I. W. W. in the field is that the fellow who is elected to take the job of a striking worker and serves as a scab is a native American. All those of foreign birth will refuse to work and stand pat; but the real scabs are native Americans.

When notifying the office of change of address it should not be forgotten that all changes received later than Tuesday forenoon, or later than Tuesday evening, will not be received until the following Monday. All changes received up to Tuesday morning are made for the same week.

The Mexican defense committee informed The Bulletin that it had been the Supreme Court of the United States has been secured in the case of the Mexicans under arrest at Los Angeles.

Under the auspices of Millinery Workers' Industrial Union No. 53, of New York, Miss Jane A. Roulston spoke on Monday, February 17.

The District Council of Newark, N. J., held its first meeting for the new term last Sunday, at which new delegates were seated.

Jas. T. Hunter, of New York, lectured under the auspices of Paterson (N. J.) District Council, Sunday afternoon, February 16.

Jas. P. Thompson spoke last Sunday, February 16, at Paine Memorial Hall, Boston, on Industrial Unionism and the I. W. W.

On Saturday, the 15th inst., Local Union 160, Hartford, Conn., gave an entertainment and dance.

### From the Seattle District

A few weeks ago I sent in a short article reviewing the I. W. W. situation in Seattle and vicinity. Possibly a few paragraphs upon the same matter will be of interest to many of the wage slaves who read The Bulletin weekly, and for that reason I shall jot off a few of the steps of progress as seen from an industrial point of view.

The chartering of the Public Service Workers' Union so far appears to be making a success. Through it three language branches have been organized—Italian, Greek and Serbian—which are all doing nicely. Meetings are as follows: Monday nights the Italian branch; Tuesday nights, the Public Service Workers' Union; Wednesday nights, the Serbian branch; Thursday nights, the mixed local; Friday nights the Greek branch, and Sundays at 1 p. m. the executive committee, which has been formed of two delegates from each union and branch, meets to transact the business necessary to maintaining a large headquarters, etc. Also each Sunday evening the mixed local conducts a good propaganda meeting, which is attended by a few hundred generally.

The Italian branch has "branched" out and opened a headquarters at Renton, a small coal mining camp about twenty miles from Seattle. The Serbian branch has also elected a delegate to go to Renton to look after the workers of their nationality. The Greek branch will follow suit, and the mixed local will elect a delegate or organizer for the English-speaking workers. In addition to this the Public Service

fire on you, will you desert? What kind of a soldier are you, then?

The enemy, the labor faker and the rest, are centering their attack on us to destroy the only bona fide economic movement of labor. In the years gone by you attacked the labor misleader, but your efforts were well nigh in vain; you had no organization to offer to the despairing proletariat. But now there is an organization; your duty is to line up. In the past it was not the fight of today. The revolutionary movement now is not only being attacked by the capitalist class, by Gompers of the A. F. of L., but also by the "me, too" industrial unionist (?), who hopes to once more mislead the discontented workers. Your aid is needed to keep the organization that it may carry out its aim—the emancipation of labor. You will reply: "Notwithstanding I am not a member, I do my share of the propaganda; I will be there when the time comes."

Now, capitalist teaches the workers one thing above all, and that is that by united efforts greater achievements can be accomplished than by individual efforts. What kind of consistency do you call it to talk I. W. W. principles and then you, the exponent, holding aloft your place in the ranks, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the rest, with our faces set against the common foe, the capitalist master and all his enemies. Others of you call yourselves Socialists; but of what utility are your Socialist ideals and knowledge if you neglect to do your part in the building of the economic organization necessary to free labor's emancipation?

Sitting in a closet and hoping for the day when wage slavery shall be at an end is of no avail unless we roll up our sleeves and do our share collectively in dethroning the robber class.

The local union, No. 173, is maintaining a close and hoping for the day when wage slavery shall be at an end. The local union, No. 173, is maintaining a close and hoping for the day when wage slavery shall be at an end. The local union, No. 173, is maintaining a close and hoping for the day when wage slavery shall be at an end.

With these few words it is hoped that all of you will once more rally to the colors.

Make the I. W. W. in San Francisco the organization it should be. Remember the summer of 1906, when the I. W. W. made the labor fakers of San Francisco sit up and take notice. All that was due to the united efforts of all of us. The same can be done again. Good tactics and sound judgment means success for the I. W. W. McCarthy's Building Trades Council is beginning to fall. Now is our time to line the men up in this organization.

Will you help?  
Let us hope so.  
With best wishes,  
Yours for Industrial Freedom,  
JOSEPH J. ETOR,  
National Organizer, I. W. W.  
San Francisco, Cal.

Workers' Union have distrusted the city of Seattle into three districts, and have elected a delegate for each district, who are in the field each day, and from these efforts we all expect good returns in the future.

On Sunday, February 2d, delegates assembled in Seattle from nearly every local of the I. W. W. from Portland to Vancouver, and organized a district council. All the delegates from the several locals were in favor of the district council except the once from Vancouver, who was instructed to vote against the formation of the district council, but to vote for the establishing of a newspaper and printing plant on the Pacific coast provided the same be located in Vancouver. However, the majority favored the starting of the paper, when we are able to maintain it in Seattle, it is the industrial center of the northwest country.

Several of the local unions who had delegates at the meeting to organize the council have already arranged to pay their proportion to the secretary of the council, and as soon as sufficient funds have been received application for a charter will be made. The district council should serve a great purpose in solidifying the workers of this northwest country.

On Sunday, March 1st, we will perfect a loggers' union. There are some fifty members of this industry in the mixed local, who will be transferred to their respective industrial union. We are already investigating the logging camps and their workers, and their past efforts are proof that we may expect more in the future. As the loggers have been reduced \$1.50 per day, it is not hard to make them understand that they should be organized. It is not difficult, either, to make them understand the kind of a union that they should belong to.

I have been waiting to get into Tacoma and begin some constructive work, but so far the boys have been unable to get a hall in the proletarian part of the city. As soon as a proper headquarters can be secured we will open up a campaign and make an attempt to awaken that town from its A. F. of L. chloroformed sleep.

There is lots of work to be done, and we are doing all we can, but, of course, are hampered here at the present by the financial conditions. However, work is resuming somewhat, at reduced wages, and we are taking every advantage of the same to bring the wage slaves into the Industrial Workers of the World.

Yours for the working class,  
J. H. WALSH,  
National Organizer.

## Industrial Union HANDBOOK

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## Industrial Unionists Expose the How Corruption Fund

Having failed to inveigle Local No. 84, I. W. W., of St. Louis, in their crusade of reform, the elements whose head is James Eads How, succeeded finally in entangling the I. W. W. by sending a telegram to I. W. W. headquarters with the result that Fellow Workers Hagen and Gains were delegated by headquarters to take part in the deliberations of the committee in charge of the proceedings of the national convention of the unemployed.

Fellow Worker Gains, in his predicament, decided to wait until the regular meeting, to be held on the evening of the day he received credentials from headquarters, for the purpose of bringing it before the meeting and getting a consensus of the opinions of the members as to the best course to pursue. Although the local unionists were aware of the fact that little could be accomplished at a gathering engineered by capitalist reformers, preachers and A. F. of L. fakers, they still felt that as instructions according to the credentials were in the form of a mandate, something should be done. It was finally decided to present the following resolutions:

"The National Convention of the Unemployed:  
"Whereas, A large number of the American working people are suffering from hunger and want of proper clothing and shelter; and  
"Whereas, The deplorable condition of the working class is due to the fact that many thousands are out of work through no fault of their own; and  
"Whereas, The working class, even when employed, receive for their labor only enough for the bare necessities of life, and in an industrial panic are wholly unable to procure these things; and  
"Whereas, The present miserable condition of the working class is due to the fact that a repetition of what we have experienced in the past, and we should not repeat our former mistakes in seeking temporary relief; and  
"Whereas, Being aware of the fact that society is divided into two antagonistic classes, the capitalist class on the one hand owning the means of production, with the result that they are the economic masters, and the working class on the other hand, although being the producers of the wealth, they are dependent for a living upon the non-producing or capitalist class; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the National Convention of the Unemployed of America, in mass meeting assembled, that the only permanent relief is the collective ownership of the industries, the means of production; and that we call upon the working class of America to unite on the political and industrial field for the purpose of bringing about the co-operative commonwealth and the abolition of classes."

On the following day the committee of the delegates to the convention took up the task of presenting the set of resolutions to be presented at the next meeting, which was to be on the following day, Sunday. The delegate from the I. W. W. had not attended for delivery of the resolutions of the committee. When he heard the resolutions read and saw he could not vote for any of them, he decided, after the committee had turned down the I. W. W. resolutions, to present it at the mass meeting as a substitute coming from a minority report.

General Coxey was the first to speak. Coxey is a gold mine owner and also one of the largest rock crushers in the state of Ohio. He began by advocating his panacea for the unemployed, the enactment of the so-called Coxey non-interest bearing bank bill, an act to provide public improvements, and for the employment of the citizens of the United States, whereby by towns, counties, cities or states, desiring to make public improvements and give employment to those unemployed, may deposit with the secretary of the treasury of the United States a non-interest bearing twenty-five year bond, said bond to be retired at the rate of 4 per cent of the principal per annum; and that against this bond the secretary of the treasury of the United States shall cause to be engraved and printed treasury notes in the denomination of one, two, five, ten and fifty dollars each, which shall be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, to the full face value of said bonds, and shall deliver a return for same ninety-nine per cent of the expense of and taking care of this department. He spoke also in favor of good roads.

Fellow Worker Gains spoke next, having given the time that had been allotted to Rev. John Eilla, of Boston, who suggested that he had had his opportunity to speak in the afternoon, when he spoke on The Moral Significance of the Unemployed.

Fellow Worker Gains spoke of the uselessness to the working class of any currency legislation, and that so far as the controlling of banks is concerned (in which the workers have no money), the power to control lay in the hands of the bankers themselves, and they would use this power only for their own benefit.

He started in on the union question by showing that just as modern machinery took the place of ancient tools, so must the organization of labor change, with different methods of production. He showed the difference between revolution and reform, the uselessness of asking charity from a capitalist controlled congress. He declared that the only hope of relief for the working class at present is to organize into a solid labor organization on the industrial plan, with the slogan, "An injury to one is an injury to all." That the only solution of the labor problem is for the workers themselves getting together on the industrial and political field for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalist system and taking possession of the industries.

Daniel Kreyling, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Union, spoke next. He spoke in favor of an honest day's pay for an honest day's toil. "I pay a little old haberdashery man and join the only bona-fide union in the Federation of Labor," he advised them.

He said the craft union was the kind they should join.

Sheridan Webster, a St. Louis lawyer, spoke in favor of getting a little bit at a time, intimating, as he claims to be a Socialist, that that is the best way to bring about the co-operative commonwealth. Mr. Webster is the inventor of the beehive method, whereby the workers by "co-operating" in lodging-houses and "batching" could reduce their cost of living and "thus solve the problem."

The resolutions finally came up for approval. The I. W. W., as above, were from the minority of the committee. The resolutions of the majority advocated putting public lands at the disposal of the unemployed, the abolition or amendment of the vagrancy law, free transportation of the waterways, better roads, the "Coxey" non-interest bearing bonds as described above, and finally, "We further recommend that in all towns and cities where the unemployed exist in numbers they assemble in a body on the morning of Sunday, February 22nd, next, march to the most prominent church or churches and attend the services, making request of the pastor that he read from the pulpit on the occasion a copy of these resolutions to the president, congress and people of the United States." Several mutilated clauses, stolen from the I. W. W. resolutions, were also inserted in hopes that it would pass.

To pacify the I. W. W. delegate they stole from the closing paragraph of our resolution by attaching to the tail-end of their resolution that the only permanent relief is to be found in a "Co-operative Commonwealth."

Fellow Worker Gains opposed this. Then the Socialist lawyers attempted to tie the two together and have them both sent to congress. In this he was not successful. It was finally decided by the majority of the committee, who stood around him, how, to send their resolution with the co-operative clause attached to congress.

They did not put either resolution before the house. The Rev. Eilla was entrusted with its delivery to congress. Thus ended the First National Convention of the Unemployed.

James Eads How, the financial backer of the convention, is of a prominent family. His grandfather was Captain Eads, who built the bridge over the Mississippi; his father was John Eads How, at one time president of the Washab Railroad. James Eads How first came into prominence when he went into Mayor Zeigler's office and wanted the mayor to take charge of \$17,000 which he had inherited from his father, and said that he thought it belonged to the people, not himself. The mayor sent him to the board of health. Such a freak had not come to the public notice for many a day, and James found many friends who expressed their willingness to help him find ways and means of relieving him of his "unearned increment."

Socialists prominent in the movement were among those ready to help. Labor fakers were on hand also, Utopians with the millennium all planned out and ready for delivery of the resolutions of the Single-taxers, were there with the goods. Their power, were conspicuous figures around How.

How listened to all and favored everything that was proposed. He felt he was not able to choose, so it was decided to "get together" and call in "people" to a mass meeting to decide what to do with the "unearned increment." Those who remember the meeting say it was a stormy affair. After battling back and forth for hours with their humanitarian schemes, it was finally agreed to form an organization to be called "The People's Fund and Welfare Association." Papers of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state and a board of directors was created. James Eads How was on this board, of course.

The constitution was a mixture of Socialism, "To Educate the public mind to the right of collective ownership in production and distribution," single tax, "To utilize unused land," and spiritualism. "To bring about the higher intellectual, moral and spiritual development of the masses."

Although now organized and fortified with a constitution and by-laws and incorporated by the state, the fighting did not cease. All wanted to get a casting aside of all propriety, they tried through chicanery and misrepresentation of each other to pull Mr. How.

First the single-taxers managed to get away with several hundred dollars. G. A. Hohlman and several of his followers landed the next big prize from the "fund" to start "St. Louis Labor." As it cost nothing to join the organization, in the course of time sufficient class-conscious workers came into the organization to capture it.

During the unemployed convention, a month afterward, J. E. How announced with pardonable pride that the bill to appropriate \$10,000 for relief had already passed the second reading.

It would perhaps not be amiss to warn all I. W. W. members to keep an eye on How and his lieutenants. St. Louis is the headquarters for this "brotherhood" work. The main persons who are trying to get a hold on his money, has acquired a certain amount of craftiness. Known as the "Corruption Fund," How's money has been the cause of many a man's and woman's down-moralizing influence. People of comparatively good morals and habits, under the delusion of having a portion of the fund within their grasp, have lost all virtue and become imbeciles and drunkards.

MRS. E. T. ADAMS  
HARRY L. GAINES  
WM. YOUNG

If THE BULLETIN stops coming to your address, you'll know the reason why. Better RENEW your subscription at once.



**Illustrated by the Capitalistic Seamen's  
Union of the Pacific Coast**

The question that now remains before us is, if the sailors to be totally blamed for all the possible assistance given to the employers? To answer that it will be necessary to further investigate the form of organization the sailors have been victims of. The Sailors' Union has been subdivided into eight branches, established along the coast. Headquarters of the branches is in San Francisco. The executive and legislative privileges of the branches are explained by Section 28 of Article X of the constitution: "All branches shall be under the immediate jurisdiction of headquarters, and any rule adopted by any branch shall be considered null and void unless sanctioned and indorsed by headquarters." By this provision the

## ECONOMIC D

**BY WORD H. MILLS**

other common expenses. Later on military and clerical dignitaries usurped along with the common land, the laborer's surplus. This state of affairs was spent upon it. This state of affairs was the same of serfdom. In serfdom the essential principle of slavery obtains—the appropriation by the master of the surplus of labor's product.

In civilization, under the capitalist state, the process of exploitation has become more complex. It involves many factors, that it is more difficult to acquire a clear conception of how these processes function. And especially it is difficult for the laborer to grasp the nature of the system of exploitation by reason of the capitalist environment that has been

**HENRY L. BORINI,**  
San Francisco, Cal. Ex-Member.

Value and price in the buying and selling of labor power is analyzed exhaustively by Marx in "Capital," Vol. Chapter VI et seq., and the "Wages System in Part VI, Chapter XIX, et seq." Here is demonstrated at length the method of capitalist exploitation of the working class.

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Through the processes involved in capitalist evolution the social means of production have changed ownership. The workers no longer own the tools necessary for production. That ownership has been vested in the hands of a class that does not use them except as a means of exploitation. That ownership is represented by pieces of paper called stocks and bonds held by members of monopolistic corporations—a class of social parasites—who, doing no useful work, live off the sweat of the workers' backs. In other words, the workers access to the means of production only upon the terms the parasites dictate. And the laws of the state not only sanction this system of holding the workers in subjection, but enforce the decree that makes wage service an economic condition of their freedom, even more precarious than in any other form of human slavery known to history.

(Continued next week.)

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